

N. S. WILLET, PROPRIETOR
EXETER, N. H.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER

Twenty Lasters Begin Work In Gale's Shoe Factory

East Rockingham Pomona Grange To Meet At Hampton.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Feb. 18.

A complete surprise was sprung at Gale Brothers' Shoe factories this morning when twenty lasters went to work. Four were machine men and the others were pullers-over. Two of the men are lasters who went out before the dismantling of the other lasters because they would not affiliate with the Boot and Shoe Workers' union. It is said that some of the men were secured from Haverhill.

The most surprised people in town were probably the Boot and Shoe Workers' union members. While they might have expected it, they hardly believed that it would come so suddenly. The press committee would not talk on the subject. They did say, however, that they believed they would win as they had great confidence in their union. They also say that the men who are used to work in other departments in the shop will show their usefulness as lasters. They will talk with the lasters who came from Haverhill and they believe that when the situation is shown to them they will return home. They also say that there will be no violence.

Gen. Gale said this afternoon in connection with the opening of the last room: "Yes, we have begun work in the last room, after a cessation of work in that department of the shop for six days. Men in other departments of the shop have consented to work as lasters, or in an department where they can be of an benefit."

"This assures us that the factor will continue to manufacture shoes. We expect to get along excellently and before long we will have our full force of men at work."

In response to a question he state that any of the lasters who belong to the union at any time they wish might come back, but only under the old conditions. He also said that, a he had stated before, it was not because the men belonged to the union but because the union tried to run the shop, that the men were dismissed. As an end to the interview Gen. Gale said: "Our old office has returned after an absence of two and one-half years and so I guess everything will get along all right."

This evening there was a public meeting of the lasters in the town hall. It was largely attended by townspeople and business men. Addresses were delivered by Vice President Lovely of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' union of Boston and Organizer Walter Edmunds of Haverhill.

Next Monday East Rockingham Pomona grange, No. 11, P. of H., will hold a meeting with Ocean Side grange of Hampton at the Hampton town hall. The degrees will be conferred and there will be a public meeting at 2 p. m., the program of which follows:

Plano solo.

Invocation.

Address of Welcome, Warren H. Hobbs, Master of Ocean Side grange.

Response, Irving H. Lampery, Master of East Rockingham Pomona grange.

Music by a quartette.

Address by George E. Lord, Master of Massachusetts State grange of "The Field of Pomona in Grange Work."

Solo, Miss Hurd, Somersworth.

Debate, "Resolved: That old maid are better qualified to bring up children than mothers." The affirmative will be upheld by Miss Cavely of Brentwood and Miss Haine of North Hampton and the negative by Mrs. C. Charles Hayes of Exeter and Mrs. Abbott of Brentwood.

Solo, Dr. William B. Mack, Hampton.

Essay, Mrs. E. M. Mack on "Social conditions in Washington's Time and Now."

Current Events, Charles Flanders, Secretary of East Rockingham Pomona grange.

Disinfectants, Dr. W. B. Mack, Hampton.

Address by Prof. George N. Cross of Exeter on "The Influence of Road in the Development of Nations."

Solo by Miss Hurd of Somersworth.

Burley and Stevens, so it is reported, will soon be compelled to vacate

their press' quarters at Newburyport. The firm controls a large shoe manufactory and makes good shoes. They employ several hundred men. The local board of trade should now attempt to get this firm to come to Exeter and locate. There is no factory of suitable size now vacant in Exeter. If it could stand it, two stories on the Rockingham heel shop would about fill their requirements. Several Exeter men today, when spoken to on the matter, said they would take stock for building a factory. The board of trade should not let this proposition pass by, but should consider it carefully. It is rumored in Hampton that the Newburyport firm is contemplating opening the shop in that town as a branch factory.

The Royal Ladies' court of Friendship council, Royal Arcanum, held an entertainment this evening. There were readings by Miss Grace Metcalf of Wrentham, Mass.

The seniors of the Robinson Female seminary will give their annual winter reception tomorrow night in the school chapel.

A large number of Exeter people attended the ball of Governor Nahum J. Bacheider at Concord this evening. Two of the committee on invitations were W. H. C. Folkenby and Gen. William P. Chadwick of Exeter.

On Friday evening, the choir of St. Michael's church will give an entertainment and ball in the town hall. Music will be furnished by the Phillips-Exeter Mandolin club and Hallahan's orchestra and there will be plenty of local and out of town talent.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carlisle of Haverhill are passing a few days in town.

Gen. Stephen H. Gale this afternoon turned over a check of \$16.80 to the Cottage hospital given him in payment for the factory ashes used by the town of Exeter.

The thermometer registered six below in many places here this morning.

NEWINGTON

The regular meeting of the Newington theatre last evening was not held on Tuesday. Albert Garland is nursing a very lame wrist, the result of a recent accident.

The snow storm of Tuesday prevented the pupils from putting in an appearance, so no session of school was held.

Henry deRochemont has returned from a visit to South Berwick.

Darius Frink and James Pickering left on Tuesday morning for Concord.

Miss Mary Pickering was a visitor at Elliot on Wednesday.

Albert Pickering is confined to his home by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams de Rochemont and son returned to their home at Portsmouth on Sunday after a few days' visit in town.

NOW CURSE MASCAGNI.

The Italian papers, which used to put all the blame of Mascagni's failure on America, are now roaring him to a crisp "for unbusiness-like conduct," "breach of faith with Italian musicians," "disregard for his word of honor" and other pleasantries.

Typhoid fever is not as prevalent in this city as it was a while ago.

THEATRE

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As Josiah Dashiell, a local deacon, again demonstrated his ability as a comedian, having secured a decided success in the part, which is different in every way from anything ever before attempted by him John C. Slavin, as the much bullied professor of music, has a peculiar dialect that is particularly amusing and he is greeted by roars of laughter at each appearance. During the performance, J. K. Murray appeared to great advantage as the erring son and sings and acts in his usual finished manner. Huge Chivers made a handsome and effective "honest Bill Reilly" and Frank D. Nelson won great praise both for his singing and acting.

The title role was assumed by Isabelle Underwood, who played the part with an ease and grace that was thoroughly enjoyable and one that was thoroughly artistic in every way. Genevieve Reynolds and Emily Fran-

son added much to the safety of the performance by their cleverness.

ABOUT A POPULAR SONG.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke's song, "Mr. Dooley," is much admired by the well boy, and letters from ladies in approval of the ditty are not infrequent in the comedian's mail. Last week his attention was called to a letter from a lady who wrote: "Is Mr. Dooley a real boy or a fake?"

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THE GILMAN WALL.

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HILDA CLARK MARRIED.

Hilda Clark, formerly prima donna of the Bostonians, and Frederick Stanton Flower, were married on Wednesday at the home of Miss Clark's parents in New York. Miss Clark won fame in The Bride Elect. Mr. Flower is a millionaire broker and nephew of the late Roswell P. Flower, former governor of New York.

ORCHESTRA CHARMED THEM.

A large and refined audience greeted the Royal Hungarian Court Orchestra last night. The orchestra charmed every hearer with their entrancing melody eliciting round after round of applause to which they cheerfully responded with encore after encore.

The first selection was the overture, William Tell, by the Hungarian Orchestra. The appearance of Mr. Matus on the stage was the signal for round after round of applause and it was given heartily. His number on the programme was a solo on the E-flat clarinet, his own arrangement of the Carnival du Venice. It was a grand selection, faultlessly rendered. Mr. Matus was recalled twice. The concert polka, composed by himself, was given for one of the encores. It is safe to say that every member of the audience present on this occasion hopes to have the pleasure in the near future of again greeting the Royal Hungarian Court Orchestra in another concert. Their music does not soon pall upon the ear, and the more we hear it, the more it charms.

THEATRICAL TID-BITS.

The current issue of the New York Clipper has a fine halftone of the "Bronze Melba," heard here recently with Graham's Southern Specialty company.

Henrietta Crossman will open her season next fall in New York, reviving As You Like It. Maurice Campbell will send Miss Crossman on tour in Shakespeare later.

After being in retirement for over



Watch Accidents

Will happen! That's why your watch works should be protected by a strong case. Gold alone is soft and bends easily. It's used for show only. The JAS. BOSS STIFFENED GOLD WATCH CASE keeps the watch safe and sound. Keeps out the dirt. Reduces the expense of repair. Adds many years to the life of your watch. Every JAS. BOSS CASE is guaranteed for 25 years by a Keystone Trade-mark stamped inside. You must look for this trade-mark.

Consult the jeweler. Write us for booklet.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, Philadelphia.

THE WHISKERLESS FARMER.

[The Ontario (N. Y.) farmers' grange has passed resolutions to the effect that hereafter all members will "chew the wearing of whiskers and beards."—News Item.]

And are the festive ones doomed? Will goatees go no more? Are sideburns sidetracked for all time And gawags gone before? Farewell, farewell, bewhiskered face! Doodle styles declare That you're passe, though poultry's "dressed." The farmer's face goes bare!

What will the comic artists do? What drawing pictures of The victim and the green goods man— Those portraits that we love? How can we tell, without a tag, The guileless farmer's mug, Without the fringe we've grown to know? That human hirsute rug?

The century is on the move; Our ideals, shattered, fall; But the changes we bewail This is the worst of all. And yet some men will benefit In dollars—likewise cents— For razors will be catalogued Among farm implements!

The winds of winter mean alone Unchecked by whiskers red, And Uncle Josh gives up his beard For stuffing for a bed. With the page with plows and hoses, With rakes and drills, he sees

Send For Our Razor No. 9 and Mow Yourself With Ease.

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

ANOTHER FLEET GOING.

United States Force in Central American Waters To Be Increased.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Advises received at the state department from the United States consul at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, show that the conditions growing out of the revolution there and the unrest that pervades the Central American republics of Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala, are threatening to American interests. As a result the navy department contemplates the ordering of the entire West India division of the North Atlantic squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, to Puerto Cortez.

The disturbances are not so serious as to require the entire fleet, but Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, is somewhat averse to splitting up the division at this time. As an excellent place for winter exercises, the entire squadron will doubtless be ordered there to keep an eye on American interests and incidentally to keep up the drills and exercises which are at present being indulged in. The Pacific squadron was recently ordered to Anapala, the most important port on the Pacific coast of Honduras. Most of the American interests, however, are on the Atlantic coast, several large fruit companies having been established there.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cured in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents & \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist, Portsmouth.

MONEY FOR SPAIN.

Scottish Court Of Sessions Makes Her An Award.

Edinburgh, Scotland, Feb. 18.—The court of sessions today awarded the government of Spain \$337,500 in the action begun here January 20 by the Spanish minister of marine, Sanchez Poca, to recover \$375,000 from the Clyde Bank Engineering and Shipbuilding company because of the company's failure to deliver in contract time four torpedo boat destroyers, which had been intended for use during the Spanish-American war.

In the course of the judgment Lord Cullen, the presiding judge, said he thought it more than probable that Spain, even in the spring of 1897, had been in a position to establish a really effective blockade in Cuba against the unloading of munitions of war the insurrection might have been crushed and American intervention have been avoided. He therefore allowed Spain \$2500 per week for the 35 weeks' delay to which she was entitled under the contract.

Exactive Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Cough 2 Days.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARFORD, MANAGER.

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY!

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 25th.

QUINLAN & WALL'S Imperial Minstrels

DIRECTOR MR. DAN QUINLAN,

Former Manager and Interceptor for the Al. G. Field's Minstrels.

Grand First Part Spectacle, A RECEPTION TO THE DIPLOMATIC LEGION.

A Fan Universal Singing Congress Led By The Famous TROCADERO QUARTETTE

The Senators Of Minstrelsy, Headed By TOMMY WALL.

Mullen & Correll, Gaspard Brothers, The Marvelous Sanderson.

CARROLL & SOBERS' FUN AND PROLOU AT THE STATION

Prices.....35c, 50c and 75c

Box Seats, \$1.00.

Feats of strength, Magic Hall Box Office, Monday morning, Feb. 26th.

Friday Evening, Feb. 27th.

FAREWELL TOUR OF NEIL BURGESS

HIMSELF AS ABIGAIL PRUE

In an Elaborate Production of The County Fair!

With Its Wealth of Scenery, Mechanical and Electrical Effects.

THE MOST THRILLING AND REALISTIC HORSE RACE

The Greatest Triumph in Stage Realism.

3 Thoroughbred Race Horses mounted by Professional Jockeys running at Terrific Speed in Full View of the Audience.

Prices.....35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Box Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Tuesday morning, Feb. 28th.

Get Estimates FROM THE CHRONICLE ON JOB PRINTING.

FOR NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE PRINTING THERE IS NO BETTER PLACE.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WILL increase facilities for the subscriber in order that he may be able to care for his own lot in the cemetery. He will also give careful attention to the grading and leveling of the lot, and the removal of stones and rubbish, and the removal of bones in addition to work at the cemetery he will do grading and leveling in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loan and Turf. Orders left at his residence, corner of North and Market streets, or by mail to J. S. Griffin, 30 Market street, will receive prompt attention.

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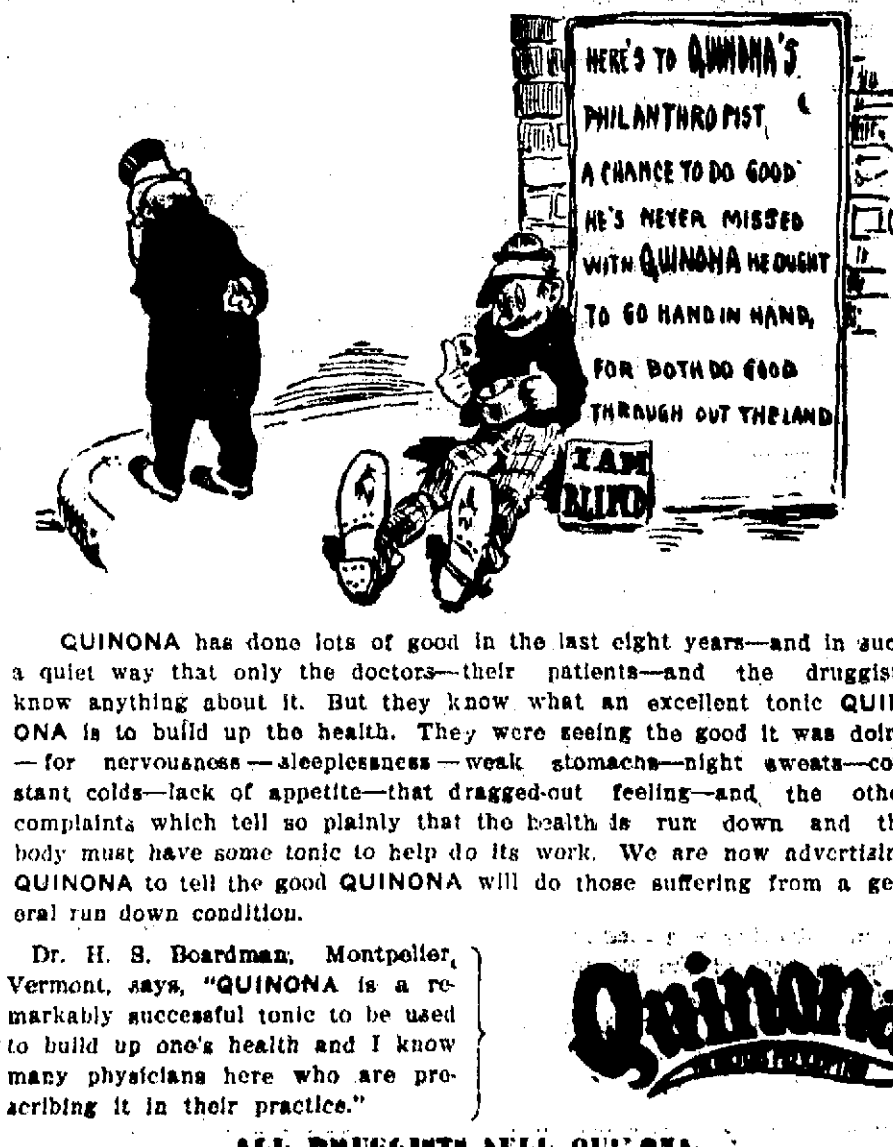
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HERE'S TO QUINONA'S PHILANTHROPIST. A CHANCE TO DO GOOD. HE'S NEVER MISSED WITH QUINONA HEUGHT TO GO HAND IN HAND, FOR BOTH DO GOOD THROUGH OUT THE LAND.

QUINONA has done lots of good in the last eight years—and in such a quiet way that only the doctors—their patients—and the druggists know anything about it. But they know what an excellent tonic QUINONA is to build up the health. They were seeing the good it was doing—for nervousness—sleeplessness—weak stomachs—night sweats—constant colds—lack of appetite—that dragged-out feeling—and the other complaints which tell so plainly that the health is run down and the body must have some tonic to help do its work. We are now advertising QUINONA to tell the good QUINONA will do those suffering from a general run down condition.

Dr. H. S. Boardman, Montpelier, Vermont, says, "QUINONA is a remarkably successful tonic to be used to build up one's health and I know many physicians here who are prescribing it in their practice."

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL QUINONA.

THE QUINONA COMPANY, 1 Hartford St., Boston, Mass.

BOWSER AS A BUYER

He Attends a "Marked Down" Sale and Secures Some Great Bargains

(Copyright, 1921, by C. E. Lewis.)

WHEN dinner was over the other evening in the Bowser mansion, Mr. Bowser slipped out of the sitting room for three or four minutes and returned with a package that he had hidden away when he came in.

"What is it, dear?" asked Mrs. Bowser as he stood before her with a fatherly smile on his face.

"You may guess," he playfully replied.

"But how can I? Is it something for me?"

"My dear woman, I want to talk to you for a few minutes. Like all other wives, you do considerable shopping."

"I don't know what you mean," she said, looking at him with a questioning expression.

"I mean, of course, that you go to the stores and buy things for the household."

"Yes, of course, but what has that to do with it?"

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Didn't Like the New Way

When civilization reached Pine Hill City, a bank was established, and one of the first customers was old man Johnson. A few days later he wanted money and entered the place with a gun in his hand.

"Want some money today?" queried the president. "Well, it's ready for you."

"Say, I don't understand," exclaimed the old man as he backed off. "I'm here to hold this bank up for \$300."

"But you don't have to. Just sign this check, and I'll hand over your money."

"No," said the old man. "I don't want your money. I want your gun."

"And I don't yell or shoot?"

"No," said the old man. "I don't want your gun. I want your money."

"And the sheriff don't come after me?"

"No," said the old man. "I don't want your gun. I want your money."

"I can't do it—can't do it," sobbed the old man, with a choke in his voice. "If that's the new way of doing things, I'm out of it. I want my money, but I want it the old way, then."

"Well, have it the old way, then," said the old man. "I want my money, but I want it the old way, then."

"The old man tramped forward to the cashier's window, rested the muzzle of his gun on the ledge and yelled out: 'Come down or you are a dead man!'"

"Certainly. Here's thirty."

"And—and is that all there is to it?"

"That's all."

"Then I'll be hanged if I want it," he said, and he threw the money back and went outdoors and sat down on a barrel of sugar in front of a grocery and shed tears.

Naturalistic.

As a gentleman was stepping from his carriage in Harrisburg to take the train for Philadelphia his coachman said, "The oats are getting low, sir."

"Very well," said the gentleman. "You telephone Miller & Jones to send up some."

Mike went to the telephone, when the following conversation took place: "Is this Miller & Jones?"

"Yes."

"Well, you stand up six bags of oats, and hurry up with 'em."

"All right. Who are they for?"

"A-ha, now, don't you get gay—for the horses, to be sure." And Mike rang off. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Time to Stop It.

Tinkle—it's a long lane, you know, that has no turn.

Wrinkle—I don't know anything of the kind. That musty old falsehood has done service long enough. Any one with common sense should know that it is the short lane that has no turn. The longer the lane the more opportunity and reason there is for varying its course. —Kansas City Journal.

Plausible.

Judge—Whatever induced you to steal six oranges from the stand of this poor old woman?

Tired Teddy—Well, how could I buy 'em when I didn't know the price?

Judge—Couldn't you ask?

Tired Teddy—Your honor, I always was so very timid about speaking to women. —Detroit Free Press.

New Magazine Office.

"The express agent won't let us have that shipment of paper," said the business manager, "until we plank the cash down."

"That's all right. Just announce that the twentieth edition is exhausted and out of print, and let the express man go to blazes." —Atlanta Constitution.

A Long Job.

The Britisher—Aw, my good boy! I don't seem to grasp your system of having numbers on your streets. Would you kindly make it clear to me?

The Messenger—Make it clear to you? Say, young fellow! D'yer know dat me time is wolt thirty cents an hour—cash in advance? —Brooklyn Life.

Responsibility Fixed.

Sunday School Teacher—Now, can anyone tell me who made the Milky Way?

Tommy—It was the cow that jumped over the moon. —Milwaukee Sentinel.

According to Order.

Indignant Guest—These don't taste like first class eggs.

Dignified Waiter—No, sub. You asked for medium boiled, didn't you, sub? —Chicago Tribune.

Common Phrases.

"He does know! He knows all about it! We won't dispute any more, however. I might have known how it would be, but I go and spend my time and shell out money to be called an idiot. By thunder, but I can see how why the best of husbands are driven to drink."

"I say it was awfully kind and considerate of you," began Mrs. Bowser, but he interrupted her with:

"I say kindness be hanged! I am going out. As I may not return before midnight you needn't sit up for me."

He marched down the hall and got his overcoat and hat and banged the front door after him. He was boiling over, but luckily there was an escape valve at hand. A belated umbrella tender on the opposite side of the street uttered his weird call, and Mr. Bowser let out a fierce warwhoop and rushed for him. There was a shock which carried the itinerant and six old umbrellas against the fence, and then Mrs. Bowser, who had come to the door, heard the clatter of footsteps down the street. Mr. Bowser had struck a hot trail and was pushing it for all it was worth. The umbrella man knew that an epoch had come into his existence and was covering five feet at every jump. M. QUAD.

My Dear, and Mrs. Bowser.

"Doesn't she put off lots of eggs?"

"Yes, she does have a mind to lay her eggs." —Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Arizona Kicker

What It Has Accomplished in Seven Years

(Copyright, 1921, by C. E. Lewis.)

SEVEN years ago when we made our first appearance in the town of Givendard Gulch we carried our spare shirt in a bundle and were forced to sleep under a wagon on the public square. We rose up, breakfasted, but we had hope and ambition for fodder. The Kicker, which is now recognized the world over as the greatest family paper ever issued at any price, was started on \$3 in cash and a barrel of stern determination. Predictions were made on every hand that it would be a failure, but the prophets shot wide of the mark. In four weeks it was on a pay-day.

Wednesday last as we sat in our sanctum Colonel Jim Hardbank rode up on his broncho and entered the office. For the past year he has urged us to abandon our idea of becoming governor of this territory and shove him into the place. We have not been able to see our way clear to do it, and in consequence we lost his friendship. He came into town Wednesday determined to remove us from this vale of tears. He had two guns, and his jaw was set. Brushing past those who feared he meant trouble and would have stopped him, he kicked open our door and began shooting. We do not wish to dwell on the affair. Unfortunately for the late deceased, we happened to be loading our guns preparatory to paying a call on a shyster lawyer, and it was only natural that we should shoot back. We were grazed by three of the colonel's bullets, but he dropped at our second and is now at rest forevermore.

While we earnestly and truly hope that No. 14 will be the last and that we no longer have an enemy on earth, we must add that any person dropping in on us with the intention of ridding Arizona of our presence has got to be lightning on the draw to get ahead of us. Our office hours are from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and we never sit with our back to the door.

M. QUAD.

And the Icecream.

At an evening party a smart young man was introduced to a young lady, and after a remark about the weather he said gallantly:

"And have I really the pleasure of meeting the beautiful Miss Smith, whose praises are being sounded by everybody?"

"Oh, no," replied the lady. "The beautiful Miss Smith to whom you refer is a cousin of mine."

"Oh, that's it! Well, I thought there must be a mistake somewhere," said the gallant youth. —Buffalo Commercial.

At the Melodrama.

As the clatter of hoofs died away the beautiful heroine confronted the heavy villain.

"You have a black heart!" she hissed. "No, I think it is brown," chuckled the villain. "Anyway, the doctors told me I had a tobacco heart."

With a wild laugh the heroine dashed over the cliff. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Paying and Going.

"Really, I must admit," said Mr. Borom, "I've been very slow about paying this bill, but"

"Don't apologize," replied Miss Tyre. "Don't suppress a yawn. They say it's born in some people to pay as they go." —Philadelphia Ledger.

His Value.

"I'll wager she's thinking of me."

"Shouldn't wonder, old chap. I offered her a penny for her thoughts, and she said they weren't worth it." —New York Journal.

Ready For Anything.

"If you don't pay me my salary," said the leading lady, "I shall denounce you from the stage."

"All right," answered the manager placidly. "Let's fix a date, and I'll advertise it. May be it would make a hit." —Washington Star.

Quick Transaction.

"What will you give me for this article?" asked the poet.

"Thirty days," replied the editor, who was also the mayor. —Atlanta Constitution.

No Chance to Talk.

Mrs. Gumms—Does your husband ever talk of his mother's cooking?

Mrs. Gobang—Not a word. His father died of dyspepsia. —Brooklyn Life.

Easily Demonstrated.

Upon an arbor seat she sat, And he sat very near her. A pretty face beneath her hat; To him naught e'er was dearer. What wonder then he forward leaped And quietly did kiss her? Had he this favor left unguessed Had he would have been wiser. —Chicago Post.

His Flight.

In front of a millionaire's mansion Dan Caplin was sitting in tears.

"Oh, what," inquired, "is the matter, and what is the cause of your tears?"

"It's this," he replied, with emotion: "A terrible state of affairs; If you aren't at the top of the ladder, You're helped to the foot of the stairs." —New York Times.

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Bidwell took exception to an article on the "Moralities of Truth" in the west and called to pepper us. One of our guns happened to be handy, and the result was that Mr. Bidwell had to cancel many important engagements. We have always been sorry that he didn't give us a chance to run, as he was a man of push and ambition and thoroughly loyal to Arizona. His disappearance occurred just twenty-three months ago.

Again we were indulging in the hope that peace on earth would soon be an established fact and that we should have no further use for cartridges than to shoot jack rabbits when No. 14 was added to the list.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1933.

The people of the United States are not so dissatisfied with prevailing conditions as a few agitators would have us believe. It is true that the people are by no means entirely satisfied and occasionally they feel called upon to make a sharp protest, but on the whole they are fairly contented and few of them are contemplating moving out of the country. When coal is selling for an unusually high price or beef costs more money than we think it should, we are apt to express our opinions of the men responsible for this drain upon our purses pretty forcibly. The result, usually, is a drop in the price of the particular article which the speculators happen to control, in a very short time. Public opinion is pretty powerful in America and there are not many men brave enough to openly disregard it. They may laugh at the people for a brief period, but it always comes about that the people do the laughing in the end. The public has never yet failed to have its way since the republic was founded and there is no evidence that the control of the nation is to pass into the hands of the few in the immediate future. The people know their power and they know how to make it felt, without resorting to violence.

If the primary requisite of a good soldier is the ability to hit the soldier on the other side, the Porto Rico regiment must stand near the head of the United States army in point of efficiency. In the list of carbine sharpshooters who qualified in the department of the east during the year 1932, just published by the war department, nearly one-half—to be exact, thirty-two out of the total of sixty-seven—were members of the Porto Rico regiment, and nineteen of the thirty-seven were native Porto Ricans; the first six places on the list were captured by this regiment, the third place being secured by a native. In rifle practice nine of the forty-six who qualified as sharpshooters in the department of the east were of the Porto Rico regiment, though only two of the nine were natives; and the head of the list of rifle sharpshooters was secured by a member of this regiment. The mounted battalion of the Porto Rico regiment made the highest score in revolver firing, the Second cavalry being second; and the best company score of the department of the east was made by Company E of the Porto Rico regiment, Troop M of the Seventh cavalry coming next. This is a decidedly surprising record, and reflects the utmost credit on the officers and instructors of the insular regiment; and it indicates an adaptiveness to military service on the part of the islanders that will make them a powerful addition to the nation's strength in time of war, at least in so far as the defense of their own island from foreign invasion is concerned.

A MODEST MANIFESTO.

What purports to be a signed proclamation by J. Edward Addicks has been published, and may be genuine, though it seems hardly credible that such an insolent pronouncement could be issued by a candidate for the United States senate under the impression that it would aid

him in attaining that end. In it he presents his ultimatum to the regular or anti-Addicks republicans of the Delaware legislature. Either they can enter a caucus which will nominate two of Addicks's lieutenants, but not Addicks himself; or they can nominate one regular republican, whom the Addicks faction will help elect, on condition that the regular will help elect Addicks. As the regulars have preferred to have Delaware unrepresented in the senate for years rather than have Addicks go there, there is little probability of either of these propositions being accepted. But Addicks warns the regulars of the wrath to come in the following terms: "No man who refused to vote for J. Edward Addicks in the legislature will ever be allowed to hold office in Delaware, nor will any boisterous sympathizers be permitted to come to the front." This seems to be considerable of a contract, and implies that he regards not only the republican party of Delaware, but the entire state, as his personal property. But there are a number of democrats in the Delaware legislature, and they have steadily and always voted against him, to a man. The democratic party may carry Delaware again some day as they used to do right along; and what will Mr. Addicks do then? Will he prevent the democratic officers-elect from taking the places they have been elected to? The gasman has apparently bitten off more than he can chew.

PENCIL POINTS.

All the good men are not dead; neither are all the rascals.

President Castro is fully capable of putting down a rebellion a month.

When the baseball season opens we shan't take so much interest in war rumors.

Admiral Crowninshield is in Europe, but we still have Gen. Corbin on our hands.

It's nearly time for the spring crop of predictions of the speedy end of the world.

The law of supply and demand is cited as an excuse for much arbitrary raising of price.

The senate would please the people by appropriating money to buy a muzzle for Tillman.

Before the vegetarians can convert the world they will have to produce a few new vegetables.

England now has a little spare time to look around the world for a chance to make a few more enemies.

The politicians of ancient Rome could give some of their American imitators points on how to appropriate the public funds without getting caught.

Nikola Tesla hasn't promised to astonish the world for a long time. Perhaps Tesla is losing his imagination.

It's easy for a man with a bank account running into the millions to talk in public about the discomforts of wealth.

When an inventor puts a new and useful device on the market we always hear of a few dozen men who thought of it first.

If that Austrian paper is right in believing that Europe is afraid of the United States it merely proves that Europe is sensible.

The American girl is evidently tiring of the foreign nobleman and prefers the society of the plain American citizen for a change.

The man who attacks President Roosevelt because the president enjoys the sport of rod and gun only makes himself ridiculous.

The opinions of a few of his opponents to the contrary, notwithstanding, President Elliot of Harvard appears to be on the whole a pretty sensible man and a pretty good sort of a fellow.

ORIGIN OF MONROEISM.

While Americans appreciate the bluff, sailorly fashion in which Admiral Bessford expressed himself on the Monroe doctrine, there is small basis of fact for his statement that the momentous pronouncement was first suggested by the British under foreign secretary, Canning, and only

acted upon by President Monroe on that hint.

In the current number of The North American Review, our own Mr. Scroggs, examiner to Venezuela, takes issue with Lord Bessford in a way that leaves the Britisher little ground to stand on. Mr. Scroggs traces the idea embodied in the Monroe doctrine to Washington's famous farewell address, delivered in 1796, and the reading of that historic paper will be found to lead much color to this suggestion. He further shows that the political dogma was enunciated by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state under Monroe, long before any correspondence had been had with Canning.

Mr. Scroggs gives the following interesting, and, save to a few intimate students of American history, new, account of the circumstances which called the "doctrine" into aggressive being:

There had been an animated controversy between England, Russia and the United States involving title to what was then known as the Northwest Territory, comprehending large portions of what are now Oregon and Alaska. During that controversy the fact was disclosed that both England and Russia considered certain alleged "unoccupied" portions of North and South America as res nullius or "vacant lands," open to colonization. This raised an issue of law and fact which was promptly met by the Monroe administration. John Quincy Adams, then secretary of state, under date of July 2, 1823, addressed an official letter to Benjamin Rush, our minister at London, wherein, speaking of the Latin-American republics, he said:

"Those independent nations will possess all the rights incident to that condition, and their territories will, of course, be subject to no exclusive right of navigation in their vicinity or access to them by any foreign nation. A necessary consequence of this will be that the American continents henceforth will no longer be subject to colonial domination. Occupied by civilized nations they will be accessible to Europeans on that footing alone."

This letter, written presumably by direction of the president, was something more than an ordinary "instruction" to the minister for his personal information and guidance. It was intended as a formal notice to the British government, directed through the regular diplomatic channel, that henceforth the American continents were to be considered closed to European colonization; that there were no more unoccupied or "vacant lands" over which European powers might contend for possession; and there is no reason to doubt that Mr. Canning, the British premier, to whom its contents were made known, so understood it.

Fifteen days later—that is to say, on the 17th day of the same month—Mr. Adams orally repeated the substance of the same statement to Baron Turyl, the Russian minister at Washington; and, in the course of the interview, he took occasion to add that the United States would "contest Russia's right to any new territory establishment" on this continent, and "would assume distinctly the principle that the American continents were no longer subjects for any new colonial establishments."

This puts Great Britain in quite a different attitude, and throws a new light on our ancient relations with our traditional friend, Russia.

If the United States, in their infancy, with no army or navy to compare in strength with those of any European power, had the splendid audacity to say "hands off" to both England and Russia at the same time, it does not seem particularly venturesome or heroic on the part of a puny nation of 80,000,000 souls and 11,000,000 fighting men to reiterate that command to the whole world in this strenuous year of grace and expansion.

The more we know about the Monroe doctrine the more we swear by it.—Atlanta Constitution.

NO RESPECTOR OF PERSONS.

The Good Book teaches that "one star differs from another star in glory," and that "one vessel is made in honor and another to dishonor." Society has its gradations. There are the Four Hundred, hedged in by wealth or family name, or both; the intelligent middle classes, the working people and the outcasts. Each of these grades in social life keeps to its own circle and rarely gets out of it. A solicitor, or a traveling man, or a pedler is barred out by the Four Hundred and by most of the middle classes. But the newspaper advertisement recognizes no distinction of persons. It goes everywhere with the newspaper which contains it.

Subscribe for the Herald.

Laxative Bromo Quinine
 Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
 E. H. Linn on every box, 25c

THE LOSS OF THE BIBLE.

Old Saturation With Biblical Phraseology and Imagery Things of Past

One cannot well deny that the Bible has gone against the Bible as "the only great literature" (in Huxley's phrase) within reach of the common people. Too many archers have pressed it sore. Cheapened and multiplied newspapers and magazines and books of all kinds have fallen in with it they have not fostered, an extensive in the place of an intensive reading habit, so that the Bible must now struggle for existence as literature, instead of being the "one book." Bible reading has been bowed out of the public schools, while the home, to which it was again kindly commended, has politely passed on the unwelcome guest to the Sunday school. But that institution, with the best will in the world, cannot recreate the heaven which lay about the infancy of those who, at a mother's knee, made their young imagination familiar with the racy, piquant English of the King James version, and with that wealth of Oriental trope and allegory and parable and pastoral and drama which, from the Bible, has passed into the masterpieces of our literature. The evidence is too strong, and comes from too many quarters, that the old saturation with Biblical phraseology and imagery and illustration is a thing of the past. An arid and astounding ignorance has too often succeeded it. Tennyson and Browning, to say nothing of Milton and Dryden, are already in need of scholastic to explain to ingenious minds in school and college echoes and reminiscences of the Bible which were second nature to an earlier generation. All this is a twice-told if still sorrowful tale. And there seems to present hope of turning back the tide of battle. We can but sadly reckon up our losses.—From Rolfe Ogden's "The Literary Loss of the Bible" in February Century.

GEN. MILES' RETURN.

Gen. Miles has completed his tour of the world. He has seen the armies of Asia and Europe. He has been kind enough to be deeply interested in them and they could not help being interested in him. The British, in particular, have studied Gen. Miles with admiring curiosity. That a man who began his career as a haberdashery clerk should rise to the chief command of one of the most admired armies on earth, be able to retrace the globe around the world, pilgrimage of Gen. Grant and Li Hung Chang, could not fail to arouse their wonder.

Gen. Miles was able to prove to his new military acquaintances in Berlin, Paris, London, St. Petersburg and Vienna that haberdashery or no haberdashery, he is not only a soldier before all other things, but a good soldier. He lacked academic training, but not the training of the field. He was put through a hard military school; and what he learned as a young volunteer officer in the Civil war he put to good use in various campaigns with the Indians. In the Spanish war he had no opportunity to distinguish himself. But what he did do, he did well. The pricking of the Porto Rican bubble was a brigadier's task, but he pricked it properly.

Gen. Miles' brilliant tour around the world permits him to leave the military service with, so to speak, a good taste in his mouth—a pleasure that would hardly have been his without it. He will be the last of the American "commanders in chief," and it is undeniable that his case has afforded one of the chief arguments for abolishing the dignity. Hereafter he will lie upon a gilded shelf, secure in the gratitude of his countrymen for faithful and able service in the field in days past, but scarcely missed from the Washington headquarters of the new army.—New York Mail and Express.

"GET-RICH-QUICK" FRAUDS.

It is amazing that at this time of general intelligence and wide newspaper reading people are still found who believe that something can be had for nothing, and that out of pure generosity and good will by entire strangers who distribute these gifts wholesale from some far-off place. Take the latest development in turt investment companies; how can any reasonable person believe that any one who knows how and where he can make even one per cent a week is going to give the snap away? He would hustle to get it all for himself. He might have to take in with him some one with capital; would this partner consent to distributing the great gain all over the world when he could get it for himself? Then the very terms on which the glowing promises of great gain are based are suspicious. They pretend to work

W. E. Paul RANGES
 PARLOR STOVES
 KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a first-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

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 Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000

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 The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach. Liver or bowel trouble. Ripans Tablets. They have a powerful purgative effect, and their timely aid removes the necessity of other drastic remedies for many ailments that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle 50 cents, contains a supply for years. All druggists sell them.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
 Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Nature's own remedy for coughs and colds.

P. & W. KING ARTHUR FLOUR,
 America's Highest grade.
 Beech-Nut Ham and Bacon Always to the Front.
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 We design and execute descriptions of monuments at work in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.
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CENTRAL LABOR UNION.
 Pres., John T. Mallon;
 Vice Pres., James Lyons;
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 Consists of delegates from all the local unions.
 Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.
 Pres., Gordon Preble;
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 Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

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 Pres., William B. Randall;
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 Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
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 Meets in Pelcor hall second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.
 Pres., William T. Lyons;
 Sec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
 Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.
 Pres., Stanton Truman;
 Sec., John Molloy.
 Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 308.
 Pres., John Harrington;
 Sec., William Dunn.
 Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.
 Pres., Frank Bray;
 Sec., Brainerd Hervey.
 Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.
 Pres., William Harrison;
 Sec., Walter Staples.
 Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.
 Pres., John Gorman;
 Sec., James D. Brooks.
 Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.
 Pres., John Long;
 Sec., Frank Ham.
 Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.
 Pres., John T. Mallon;
 Sec., James McNaughton.
 Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.
 Pres., Frank Dennett;
 Sec., John Parsons.
 Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.
 Pres., Jere Conbig;
 Sec., Michael Leyden.
 Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.
 Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
 Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
 Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Pelcor hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.
 Pres., Albert Adams;
 Sec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
 Fin. Sec., John Connell.
 Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

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 Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
 Sec., James E. Chickering.
 Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

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 Pres., James H. Cogan;
 Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
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 Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

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 84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Office Hours:
 10 to 12 A. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.
 Residence, 98 State St.
 Office, 20 Congress St.
 Portsmouth, N. H.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

GOVERNOR'S DAY.

Chief Executive Receives People Of The State.

Afternoon Reception Is Followed By The Inaugural Ball

Biggest Social Event Of The Year In The Capital City.

Concord, Feb. 18.—Governor's day, to the people of New Hampshire, was passed like its many predecessors, very delightfully. The pleasure was not at all impaired by the severity of the weather.

Many people were received by Governor Bachelder in Doric hall at the state house from three to five o'clock in the afternoon, the governor being assisted by President Holt of the senate, Speaker Cheney of the house and members of his council and staff. The latter appeared for the first time in full uniform.

This evening the inaugural ball was held in Phoenix hall and was attended by people from all parts of the state and from other states as well. Previous to the ball an orchestra concert was given and Governor and Mrs. Bachelder and the members of the council and staff, with their ladies, held a brief reception.

Invitations to be present were extended to the governors of Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts, with their staffs, but regrets were received from all.

Gov. Hill of Maine, however, was represented by Col. Thomas H. Anderson and Maj. Holman F. Day of his staff.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION ALLOWED.

Objections Of The Beef Trust Are Not Upheld.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—The demurrer of the packers in the so-called "beef trust" case was overruled by Judge Grosscup of the United States circuit court today and a motion granted for a temporary injunction.

"There can be no doubt," said Judge Grosscup, "that the agreement of the defendants to refrain from bidding against each other in the purchase of trade; so also is their agreement to bid up prices to stimulate shipments, intending to cease from bidding when the shipments have arrived."

"The same result follows when we turn to the combination of defendants to fix prices and to restrict the quantities of meat shipped to their agents or their customers."

"It may be true that this way of enforcing any decree under this petition is beset with difficulties and that a liberal enforcement may result in vexatious interference with defendants' affairs."

"But in the inquiry before me I am not at liberty to stop before such considerations. The Sherman act, as interpreted by the supreme court, is the law of the land, and to the law as it stands both court and people must yield obedience."

"The demurrer is overruled and the motion for preliminary injunction granted."

A MYSTERIOUS POWER.

Nashua Mail Clerk Says He Can Cure Rockefeller.

Nashua, Feb. 18.—Charles Gilson, a United States mail clerk, says he is possessed of a mysterious healing power.

He is so bold as to declare himself able to restore J. D. Rockefeller's stomach to its natural condition.

Rockefeller has a standing offer of \$1000,000 to the person who will cure him of this ill, Gilson says, and it is his one great desire to win the million.

The case of Gilson is a most unique one, and the power to cure which he possesses is surrounded by a great deal of mystery. Gilson does not know what it is himself, but he knows that he has the power and has demonstrated it so many times that there is no use in denying that he is the possessor of some power and force which succeed where physicians have failed.

There are many cases in Nashua which medical practitioners have given up as hopeless. Then Gilson would be called in, and in less time than it takes to tell it he would have the patient up and about and apparently as well as ever.

The physicians of this city are on the best of terms with Gilson and frequently he has been called in to execute his mysterious power when cases have baffled the best medical science.

Gilson is now endeavoring to arrange with Rockefeller for an interview and says that if given an opportunity to attend the oil king he will make a new man of him so far as health is concerned.

CAN'T BE STOPPED.

War In Central America Is Sure To Come.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—Passengers on the steamer Peru, from Central American ports, believe that war between Guatemala and Salvador is inevitable. They report that prominent residents of Guatemala City are not backward in circulating the statement that President Cabrera will not live to serve out his term. They say the inference is that General Toledo will, if he desires, be placed at the head of the government.

In the latter part of January, according to M. Uremister, a merchant and Herman A. Dodge, a locomotive engineer, both from Guatemala City, a battle was fought by the government troops against rebels at Jutupa about ten leagues from the Salvador frontier. Business in Guatemala is beginning to wane on account of the excited conditions of the country.

A passenger on the Peru, leaving San Jose de Guatemala, was General Pablo Luis, a Colombian, who had been expelled from Guatemala by order of President Cabrera.

CATHEDRAL BURGLARIZED.

Three Diamonds Stolen From A Picture Of The Savior.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—Burglars entered the cathedral of St. Isaacs last night and three diamonds, valued at \$50,000 were taken from a portrait of the Savior.

Storm signals are still displayed along the New England coast.

NO ARGUMENT NEEDED.

Every Sufferer From Catarrh Knows That Salves, Lotions, Washes, Sprays and Douches Do Not Cure.

Powders, lotions, salves, sprays and inhalers cannot really cure Catarrh, because this disease is a blood disease, and local applications, if they accomplish anything at all, simply give transient relief.

The catarrhal poison is in the blood and the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and trachea tries to rid the system by secreting large quantities of mucus, the discharge sometimes closing up the nostrils, dropping into the throat, causing deafness by closing the Eustachian tubes, and after a time causing catarrh of stomach or serious throat and lung troubles.

A remedy to really cure catarrh must be an internal remedy which will cleanse the blood from catarrhal poison and remove the fever and congestion from the mucous membrane.

The best and most modern remedies for this purpose are antiseptics scientifically known as Red Gum, Blood Root and Hydrastin, and while each of these have been successfully used separately, yet it has been difficult to get them all combined in one palatable, convenient and efficient form.

The manufacturers of the new catarrh cure, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, have succeeded admirably in accomplishing this result. They are large, pleasant tasting lozenges, to be dissolved in the mouth, thus reaching every part of the mucous membrane of the throat and finally the stomach.

Unlike many catarrh remedies, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain no cocaine, opiate or any injurious drug whatever and are equally beneficial for little children and adults.

Mr. C. R. Rembrandt of Rochester, N. Y., says: "I know of few people who have suffered as much as I from Catarrh of the head, throat and stomach. I used sprays, inhalers, and powders for months at a time with only slight relief and had no hope of cure. I had not the means to make a change of climate, which seemed my only chance of cure."

"Last spring I read an account of some remarkable cures made by Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and promptly bought a fifty cent box from my druggist and obtained such positive benefit from that one package that I continued to use them daily until I now consider myself entirely free from the disgusting annoyance of catarrh; my head is clear, my digestion all I could ask and my hearing, which had begun to fail as a result of the catarrh, has greatly improved until I feel I can hear as well as ever. They are a household necessity in my family."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents for complete treatment and for convenience, safety and prompt results they are undoubtedly the long looked for catarrh cure.

WON'T BE THERE.

The Presence At Bowen's Hague Unlikely.

State Department Believed To Be Opposed To It.

He Does Not Wish To Resign His Present Position.

Washington, Feb. 18.—It does not seem at all probable at this time that Herbert W. Bowen, United States minister to Venezuela, will go to the Hague in connection with the plan to have that tribunal determine whether the European allied governments are to have preferential treatment in the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute.

If Mr. Bowen's pleasure in the matter were consulted, the likelihood is that he would participate in the proceedings before The Hague court, but he is unwilling to resign his position as minister to Venezuela for that purpose and the rules of the state department prohibit the granting of more than sixty days leave of absence in any one year to diplomatic officers.

It is believed, also, that the state department is not over anxious for Mr. Bowen to attend, as his presence at The Hague might be construed to mean that the United States is over zealous in behalf of Venezuela.

TRAINS ALL LATE.

New York City Is Practically Storm Bound.

New York, Feb. 18.—While only slight flurries of snow occurred last night, it was bitterly cold and a stiff westerly gale added to the general discomfort.

The railroads entering the city were much hampered by the storm which has played havoc with the train schedules in the south and west.

On the Pennsylvania road, trains from the south and west are from three to four hours late. The eastern express on the New York Central was two hours and thirty minutes late and the Chicago limited, due at 6:30 p. m., was seven hours and thirty minutes behind time. The southern express was eight hours and twenty-five minutes late and Boston trains are from thirty minutes to two hours behind their schedules.

STRIKE STILL ON.

Claremont Machinists Show No Intention Of Yielding.

Claremont, Feb. 18.—Vice President M. W. Landers of the International Machinists' association came here last evening and will install the officers of Winner lodge, 189, Metal Mechanics' union, today.

Six union machinists have come here within the past twenty-four hours but on learning the situation they immediately left for their homes. One of these who was from Boston, said he was engaged by a representative of the Sullivan Machinery company and was told by him that there was no trouble here.

It was reported at the strikers' headquarters yesterday that the company had told the moulders that nine and one-half hours would constitute a day for them hereafter, but an officer of the company said he knew nothing of this.

ARCTIC WEATHER.

Thermometer Registers Fifty Below In Northern New Hampshire.

Littleton, Feb. 18.—As usual, during severe cold waves, some startling temperatures are reported in the little valley towns of the White Mountain region.

At the base of Mount Washington one thermometer registered fifty below. At Alderbrook it was forty-four below, at Ephorpe thirty-six and the same at Franconia. The lowest temperature in this town was forty below.

There was little rise in temperature during the day.

HONORS FOR AN AUTHOR.

Herbert D. Ward May Be Civil Service Commissioner.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Herbert D. Ward, author of Newton, Mass., is among those mentioned as likely to be considered by President Roosevelt for the place of civil service commissioner, to succeed James R. Garfield, who has been appointed commissioner of corporations in the new department of commerce and labor.

Mr. Ward, who is now in Washington, is not a candidate for the position, but many of his friends have requested him to allow them to bring his qualifications for the place to the attention of the president, and this will soon be done.

GERMANS INSOLENT.

Their Actions In Venezuela Discourteous And Irritating.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, Feb. 18.—The commander of the German cruiser Panther today sent a request to the commandant of Fort San Carlos for authorization to enter the Lake of Maracaibo. He was informed in reply that the request would be submitted to the Caracas authorities and that until they replied the Panther must remain outside. This incident caused fresh excitement.

Three thousand troops arrived here today to be transported to Caracas.

At Puerto Cabello, Too.

Puerto Cabello, Feb. 18.—The officers of the German cruiser Vineta came ashore yesterday and drove about the city in carriages. They then went to Fort Solono, which was shelled by them, Dec. 13, and asked to be allowed to visit the interior.

The officer in command of the fort received them politely, but informed them that to visit the fort an order from the president was necessary. The German officers went away, laughing.

COAL ALL GONE.

Practically No Fuel In The St. Louis City Buildings.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—Owing to the scarcity of coal at the "Four Courts," containing the jail, police headquarters, criminal courts, etc., the building was closed today. There was not a pound of coal for the engine and old floors were torn up to keep the 250 prisoners in the jail warm. This fuel will soon be exhausted.

Other city buildings are also short of fuel.

STILL RAGING.

Blizzards In Progress In New York And Pennsylvania.

Altoona, Pa., Feb. 18.—The wildest storm of the winter is in progress. The wind is of almost hurricane velocity and the thermometer is down to zero. The railroads are much hampered and all passenger trains are from one to two hours late.

Roads Badly Drifted.

Hoosac Falls, N. Y., Feb. 18.—A blizzard is raging here tonight. The mercury is at zero and falling and all roads are badly drifted.

TAKES THE OATH.

George B. Cortelyou Becomes An Officer Of The Cabinet.

Washington, Feb. 18.—George B. Cortelyou took the oath of office as secretary of the department of commerce and labor shortly after eleven o'clock this forenoon.

At the same time William Loeb, Jr. was sworn in as secretary to the president. The oaths were administered by Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court.

SHIPS AT GALVESTON.

North Atlantic Squadron Arrives At That Port.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 18.—Four battleships of the North Atlantic squadron, the Kearsarge, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts and the cruiser Prairie have arrived off Galveston and will come into the harbor tonight. They will anchor in Bolivar roads.

The new Maine will join the fleet here. The Scorpion, tender to the squadron, stopped at Kingston for coal and will arrive tomorrow.

WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED.

Three Persons Found Dead In A Wrecked House Boat.

Paducah, Ky., Feb. 18.—A wrecked house boat was found floating in the Tennessee river near Lafayette Point, three miles above here tonight and in it were the dead bodies of three persons, a man, woman and child, all white.

It is presumed that the boat capsized during the heavy gale which blew all the morning.

HOUSE GENEROUS.

Appropriation Bills Passed By The Wholesale.

Dartmouth College Is To Receive Forty Thousand Dollars

Other Deserving Institutions Remunerated By Gifts Of Various Sums.

Concord, Feb. 18.—The house of representatives today passed the first of the important appropriation bills.

Dartmouth college was given \$40,000 and the state hospital \$60,000 in addition to its standing appropriation. The sum of \$1000 was appropriated for the completion of the interior decorations of the state library building and \$1500 was set aside for repairs on the buildings erected at The Wells by the state for the New Hampshire Veterans' association. Such sum as the governor and council may deem necessary was appropriated to complete the payment of the expenses of the constitutional convention.

The bill amending an act passed at the present session in amendment of the charter of the city of Laconia was finally passed by the house this afternoon after much skirmishing by the democrats.

Among other acts passed by the house was one providing for the preservation of the original surveys of the towns of the state.

The recording breaking number of eighty committee reports were received. Forty-three measures were killed.

The senate passed twenty-five house bills, among them the acts providing for a forestry examination of the White Mountain region, establishing a standing appropriation for the state laboratory of hygiene and giving the forestry commissioners police power over public parks.

CHECKLIST NOTICE.

The Board of Registrars of Voters for the City of Portsmouth hereby gives notice, that they will be in session at the Common Council chamber at City Hall in said city, on the following dates, viz: Jan. 28, Feb. 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 27 and Mar. 3 at the following hours, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; from 2 to 5 and 7:30 to 9 p. m. for the purpose of making up and correcting the Checklists of the several wards in said city, to be used at the annual election to be held March 10, 1903.

The said board will also be in session at the same place on election day, March 10, 1903 from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 4 p. m., for the purpose of granting certificates to those legal voters whose names are omitted from the lists.

Voters must bear in mind that it is their personal duty to see that their names are on the lists by presenting themselves at some meeting of this board.

HERBERT B. DOW, Chairman.
ALBERT H. ENTWISTLE, Clerk

CITY BRIEFS.

Landlord Otis H. Whittier of Hampton has been quite ill the past week.

Conductor Small of the Dover & Portsmouth railroad had a new smoking car attached to his train this morning. The car was No. 1895.—Foster's Democrat.

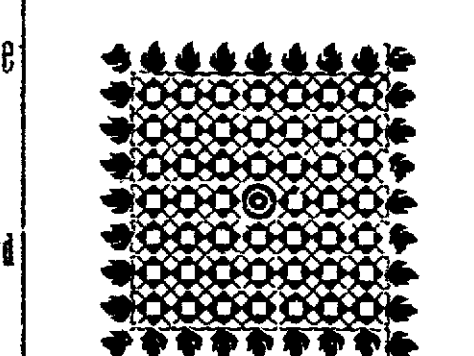
It's a mistake to imagine that itching piles can't be cured; a mistake to suffer a day longer than you can help. Doan's Ointment brings instant relief and permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Charles H. Chesley was home from Portsmouth part of last week, having severed his connection with the Boston and Maine railroad. This week he will begin work as editor of the Rochester Record, having gone to that city Monday.—Barrington correspondent Foster's Democrat.

AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Maine Puts Into Hampton Roads After Rough Passage.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 18.—The battleship Maine put into Hampton Roads today from Philadelphia after a rough passage down the coast. She will coal here.



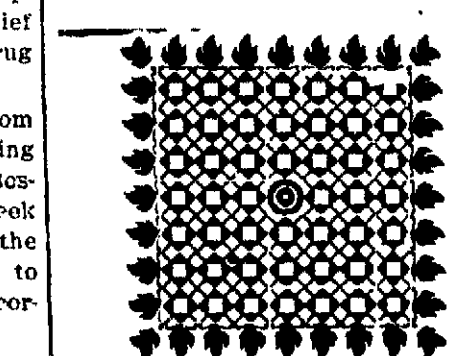
THE HERALD

Has The Finest

JOB PRINTING PLANT

In The City.

Finest Work
Reasonable Prices.



Cash Talks

EXTRACT from REPORT (1902) of REVERE STEEPLECHASE, a permanent amusement at Revere Beach, Mass.

RECEIPTS.	
June	\$8,068.28
July	12,550.64
August	13,104.24
Sept. (10 days)	4,608.92
\$38,332.08	
Expenditures	16,507.21
Net profits	\$21,824.87

The County Fair and Musical Railway another permanent amusement, has been in operation 14 years at Coney Island, netting \$132,000 in the last 3 years, and we shall build it at Revere Beach. To equip this we offer 25,000 shares of stock. The probable dividends will be large; the management is honest, and everything will bear investigation.

Do not let this chance go by without at least sending for a prospectus.

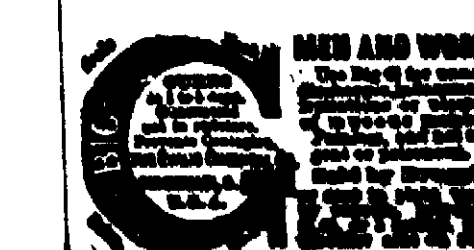
REVERE BEACH
County Fair and Musical Railway Co.
(INCORPORATED).
100 Boylston St., Boston.

OLIVER W. HAM.
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer
—AND—
Undertaker.
NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residences, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.
Telephone 69-2.

H. W. NICKERSON
LICENSED EMBALMER
—AND—
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
8 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.
Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Cedar street, will receive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.



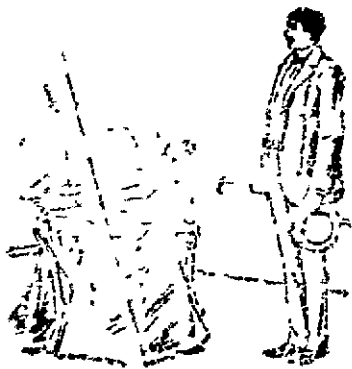
FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS
anywhere in New England. Send full description at once. City country or seaboard.
E. C. ANDON & SON, 45 Milk St., Boston.



ABSOLUTE FAITH.

You Can Depend Upon the Word of This Portsmouth Citizen.

He has had the experience.
He has thoroughly tested the article.
He found it as represented.
He has absolute faith in its merit.
Mr. George W. Lord of 44 Congress street says:—"Occasionally I had an attack of lame back and pains in the loins. One was caused from simply moving a small stand as I was retiring for the night. I felt it all through me, causing a sort of nausea, a disagreeable sensation in the head, tenderness in the loins, backache and trouble with the kidney secretions. At first the pain was acute then it settled down to a dull grinding ache. I happened to read something about Doan's Kidney Pills. The recommendations were so positive and their representations were so convincing I concluded to try them and went to Philbrick's pharmacy and got a box. I only took a few doses before they relieved me. The second night after taking them I was able to sleep soundly all the time. Soon I was quite free from the aching, lameness and other inconveniences."
Sells: Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the low clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you any time.

HAUGH, LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR

20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND. Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement has landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And he received the commendation of the United States Architects and Engineers generally. Reason: superior cement should not be used. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY JOHN H. ROUGHTON

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 5c. cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr., Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO., Commission Merchant

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Cor. Main and Water Sts.

SUPPRESSING A MUTINY

By C. B. Lewis

Copyright, 1907, by the S. S. McClure Company

The brig Mary Ann Jones had been sailing between Providence and the West Indies for a good many years when Captain Jones died. His wife, after whom the brig was named, had always sailed with him, and she could take a trick at the wheel, work out an observation or take charge of the craft as well as a first mate. Jed Parsons had been Captain Jones' first mate for five years, and when death overtook the shipmaster Jed naturally expected that the widow would settle down ashore and ask him to go as captain. In this he was sadly disappointed.

"I don't care to stop ashore," explained the widow, "and there's no reason why I shouldn't go as captain of the Mary Ann."

"Nobody ever heard of a woman being captain of a ship," replied Jed. "It appears as if nature. It's like a man trying to sew carpet rags and make pumpkin pies."

"Don't you worry about that, Jed Parsons. You are a pretty smart fellow, as I'll admit, but there's folks just as smart, and I'm one of 'em."

Jed didn't refuse to go along as first mate, but he carried a solemn face while the brig was loading and was free with his predictions that the Mary Ann Jones would never enter a home port again. When she was ready to sail, he went around and ostentatiously

"I WANT TO MARRY YOU AND BECOME CAPTAIN OF THE MARY ANN."

bade everybody and everything a last farewell, and he called at the postoffice to say:

"Uncle Ben, if any letters come for me you can make pipe lights of 'em, for I shall never see old Providence again."

"Goin' to be drowned this voyage?" asked the old postmaster.

"I'm sure to be, with all the rest. Can't no widder woman on the face of this earth sail a ship over six months without windin' her to the bottom of the sea?"

"Pears that way to me," mused Uncle Ben, "but I dunno. Cap'n Jones' widder is a pretty smart woman—a pretty smart woman. She may be able to dodge through by the skin of her teeth. However, I'll bid you good-by and hope to meet you in heaven."

The Widow Jones was not yet forty years old and in the best of health. When the voyage began she stood watch and watch with the mate, and when the brig reached a port in the West Indies Jed Parsons had to admit that her seamanship had been as good as his own. While Jed admitted this much to himself, he carried the idea to others that nothing but an overruling providence had kept the Mary Ann afloat on the voyage out, and that she must certainly go to the bottom on the return home. Much to his surprise, the brig reached her home port without the slightest mishap.

"So you got back alive after all?" queried Uncle Ben as Jed entered the postoffice looking rather shamed.

"Yes, Uncle Ben, I have," replied the mate. "I've heard about the Lord sparlin' certain people to do certain work on earth, and I guess that's my case."

"Shoo! Shoo!" continued Uncle Ben. "The Widder Jones knows how to sail that brig as well as her husband did. Your nose is out of 't it because you didn't get to be captain. However, if you can't be captain one way why don't you try 't other?"

"How d'you mean?"

"If you marry the widder, you'll marry the brig at the same time, won't you? Some folks can't see through a hole in a grindstone."

That evening Jed Parsons sat on his Sunday vest and made a call at the widow's house.

"Goin' to turn preacher, Jed?" she asked as she looked him over.

"No, ma'am, I ain't," he replied. "I'm lookin' for a wife."

"Well, I hain't got no girls hidden away here."

"I didn't a-pose you had. I've come to ask you."

"If you've come to ask me, I shall say 'No.' What do I want to marry you for or any other man for?"

"To get a husband," soberly replied Jed.

"Don't you worry yourself. I hain't a-dreamin' for a husband."

"But I'm goin' to be captain of the Mary Ann, and you can't bank on that."

"Not while I live, J. I Parsons. I'm pretty busy this evenin', and you'd better take yourself off."

So Jed took himself off, and in due time the brig finished loading for Honduras and put to sea. Luck attended her again—that is, Jed called it seamanship during his watches and luck during the widow's, and he'd have given a month's wages had the craft lost one of her masts while he was asleep in his watch below. Nothing happened, however, and she reached port and began the discharge of her cargo. When she was ready to begin taking on, the widow came out of the cabin one morning to find the mate lounging on the quarter deck and the crew loafing about forward.

"Jed, what's the meaning of this?" she demanded as she looked around.

"Mutiny, ma'am," he briefly replied. "Mutiny about what?"

"Lots of things. As there hain't a sailor to be hired ashore for love or money I don't see how we are to get out of here for a month of Sundays."

"What's this I hear about mutiny?" asked the widow as she went forward among the sailors.

"Will Perkins, you've been sailing on the Mary Ann for five years. Speak up and tell me what's the trouble."

"It's this way, ma'am," replied Perkins. "We stands by the mate."

"You stand by him in what?"

"Dunno, but we stands by him. Better ask him, ma'am."

"Jed Parsons, will you explain?" asked Mrs. Captain Jones as she went back to him.

"I will, ma'am. I want to marry you and become captain of the Mary Ann."

"But I refused you only two or three weeks ago."

"You did, ma'am, but I didn't have any mutiny to back me up then. Looks as if you'd have to go ashore and let the consul marry us if this brig is ever to sail into Providence harbor again."

"I'm a good mind to—stand out and let the old brig sink at her anchors."

"Mutiny is a terrible thing—a terrible thing," replied Jed as he looked as solemn as possible.

"Yes, I know, but I'm not afraid. If it wasn't that I wanted to get loaded as soon as possible and get back to market with the logwood, I'd keep right on sayin' 'no'."

"But as it is, ma'am?"

"As it is, we'll go ashore in the yawl and see the consul, and if he thinks this mutiny can't be suppressed in any other way—"

The consul thought it couldn't, and the Mary Ann had a new captain on the homeward run.

Franks of Figures.

Some person of a mathematical turn of mind has discovered that the multiplication of 987654321 (which, you will observe, are simply the figures 1 to 9, inclusive, reversed) by 45 gives 44,444,445. Reversing the order of the digits and multiplying 123456789 by 45 we get a result equally curious—55,555,555. If we take 123456789 as the multiplicand and, interchanging the figures in 45 so as to make them read 54, use the last number as a multiplier, the result will be 6,666,666,606. Returning to the multiplicand 987654321 and taking 54 as the multiplier again, the result will be 53,333,333,394. All 9's except the first and last figures, which together read 54—the multiplier. Taking the same multiplicand and 27, the half of 54, as the multiplier, the product is 26,666,666,607, all 9's except the first and last figures, which together read 27—the multiplier. Now interchanging the order of the figures 27 and using 72 instead as a multiplier and 987654321 as the multiplicand we get a product 71,111,111,112, all 9's except the first and last figures, which together read 72—the multiplier.

The Sun's Distance.

In order to calculate the linear velocity of the earth in its orbit we must first know its distance from the sun. If we can measure the earth's velocity, the sun's distance can be computed. If the velocity can be determined with great accuracy, the resulting value of the sun's distance is proportionately precise. The methods of spectroscopy have been so far improved that we are within measurable distance of determining the solar parallax by spectroscopic observations. If any star near the zodiac be observed with the spectroscopic at the two seasons when its longitude differs from that of the sun by 90 degrees, we can deduce not only the velocity of the star, but also the mean velocity of the earth in its orbit. Spectroscopic observations of stellar velocity in the line of sight are now so good that the value of the solar distance which may be had on the principle described is at least of the same order of accuracy as values derived from older methods.—Evangelist.

Visiting the Invalid.

In chronic invalidism the patient feels that to come in contact with lives untroubled by four walls, with people living normally, with interests of others instead of his own petty round, is an emancipation.

Ordinarily the chit-chat of trifling events is what brightens the invalid, but a careful guard should be kept not to overtax, either by length of stay or by effort to keep up the conversation.

In the slow, tedious months or years of hopeless illness some effort should be made to bring in people. Human nature needs its kind, and seclusion forces the mind to brooding. This is often forgotten by those who surround a patient suffering with every physical comfort and care, but who do not realize what a breath from the outside world would do for the mind which has grown so weary of the daily routine.

Mary Grady, The Fearless Woman Jailer

It used to be said that there were no women vikings, but a few months ago the skeleton of a woman buried with her horse and armor was found in Norway. The fact that the armor fitted the woman's skeleton as though she had been melted and poured into it proved beyond dispute that there were also women vikings, tremendous, fearless, full of fight.

The viking matter being settled for good and all, it remains for the United States today, twentieth century, to show a woman who is keeper and guard of a county jail—a jail, too, where characters as desperate as any in skins, both white and black, are imprisoned. That woman is Mary Grady, the official jailer of Talladega county, Ala. Talk of woman's weakness and helplessness and dependence! Great Mary Grady is 6 feet 4 inches tall and large and strong in proportion. Maybe she is the reincarnation of that same tremendous viking lady who was buried with her horse and armor in Norway so many centuries ago. At any rate, Mary Grady is brave, powerful and real enough to be anything that mortal can be, past, present or future.

In Talladega county the heroine is called "Molly Grady." A correspondent of the Sunny South prints an interview with her that ought to be read aloud at city women's club meetings. The story would be so refreshing.

The interviewer found that Molly Grady had charge of Talladega jail six years, and no prisoner escaped during her term. She is "deeply in earnest," and that accounts for much of her greatness. The way she got her regular appointment was through frustrating an attempted jail delivery. That is so good a story it must be told by itself. Molly's brother, wrongfully accused, it turned out, was a prisoner in Talladega jail. Molly went repeatedly to see him. Once the man who was jailer at the time had to go to the village on an errand while Molly was at the prison. She could not get to her jail home because of a storm that was raging. It was after dark that the jailer started to the village. Molly had told him she would keep guard during his absence. The faith he had in her is evident, for he left her with the keys. At any moment she might have opened her brother's cell and let him walk out.

Molly stood guard in the night at the entrance to the prison. She heard a grating sound and a crash at the rear of the building. She sprang around there and saw a man just about to descend to the ground from a window.

"Halt, or I'll shoot!" roared Molly Grady. The man sneaked back in



MARY GRADY AT THE GALLOWES

again. She had no gun, but he did not know that. Molly's next move was to pass like a flash to her brother's cell and let him out, telling him to stand guard while she got help. The strange part of the story is that he did just what she told him. Through her wit, courage and loyalty the whole flock of jailbirds was prevented from escaping. After that it was only natural when a vacancy in the jailership occurred that Molly Grady should be invited to fill it. Talladega county ought to be very proud of this Molly Grady.

Not often prisoners test the mettle of the woman jailer. They know better. Once a big, ugly negro, with a face scarred by razor slashes, was imprisoned. She gave him an order one day. He gave her back talk and refused to obey. Instantly she unlocked the cell door and was on him like a lion. She gave him a thrashing that he will remember as long as he remembers anything earthly. From that day to this there is awe in his eye even when he looks at her, as though she were a being superhuman. She has a wonderful, compelling gray brown eye, with an eagle-like glance, as of one fearing nothing that lives.

She told the interviewer she applied the "water cure" to obstreperous prisoners, a modified water cure of her own device. She says: "I just yank the assay rascals out into the face end of the aisle and turn the hose on them. It does them good, soul and body."

And, after all, Molly Grady is human and woman. Her soul is as tender as it is large and fearless. She does all the cooking for the prisoners, and when they are ailing she pulls out her own purse and buys them delicacies that they need. Once she ran into a burning house and brought out a tiny baby when its own mother did not dare go after it. "Think of the little darling burning to death!" she said.

Glorious Molly Grady!

MARY EDITH DAY.

FILMY AND DIAPHANOUS.

Character of the New Summer Things. Elegant Lace Gowns.

More filmy and diaphanous than ever will be the gowns for the coming summer—that is, the present outlook would so indicate—but I have seen in the spring so many things planned for summer that I do not exactly like to profess to be a prophet of infallibility. We know that the stores are full of all sorts of delicate and dainty things such as properly belong to the long, warm summer days, and that all who have the means to do so are now buying the first fruits of the loom, to be made up in the privacy of their homes during the quiet of Lent. Nearly all the wash dresses and much of the handsome attire intended to be worn "for nice" in some fashionable summer resort will be made then.

Almost everything save the percales and chambrays have more or less openwork in the goods, and when there is a dress to be made where the material is so much inset work is put into the garment that it, too, becomes transparent to a greater or lesser degree.

Foremost and first come the all lace dress patterns. Cream and white Herre laces are made wide enough so that one width is long enough for a



ELEGANT LACE GOWNS.

full skirt. Some of the designs have the skirt proper still further added to by an extra flounce some six inches deep, carrying the same figure as that in the skirt, and this is laid around the bottom of the skirt and just above a chiffon ruffle, with a close little ruche to set it off. The chiffon ruffle is set on a silk skirt which the lace skirt falls over. When the lace is dead white, it has a richer effect if the silk is cream or ivory. Not only is Herre offered, but cream and white French point d'esprit lace, and this is made up like any kind of thin goods, with tucks and overlaying of black or white lace. This makes up into extremely pretty gowns, but is not so dressy as the heavier renaissance and Irish point gowns. There is also a novel and very effective arrangement of fine batiste, with applications of lace of various kinds let in in places. Some have a combing on of the batiste and net, and these have the merit of being entirely new.

Handsome gowns are produced of black silk with inset stripes of black lace insertion, and this is set lengthwise down the skirts to the deep graduated flounce. Where the flounce joins the rest is a band of black lace guipure, and lower down on each fan shaped fold is placed a rosette of black satin ribbon. This dress is one easy to copy and handsome when done. The waist is a blouse, with insets of insertion, and the sleeves are of the mull, with a deep fall of the mull and inset set up and down like all the rest. The mull of which the skirt is made has the insertion laid in between, and three widths are put at the bottom of each line to form the flounce. The mull is cut in slashes wider at the bottom than the top, and they are upheld by the lace insertion flounce beneath. It makes a superb gown for a young matron.

A home gown made of white chiffon with applique and thin taffeta is shown. This dress, worn over a delicately colored lining, would be beautiful. Speaking of ribbon reminds me to say that ribbon is to be seen if not heard the coming season. In fact, it is already beginning to be noticed. This is as it should be, for aside from lace nothing is so delightful as ribbon. The ribbons of the season are in all the syndicate colors and are satin faced liberty, double faced satins, very rich, and plain taffetas. Black velvet ribbon as a finish is not quite so generally used, but it has by no means fallen into that awful abyss where all old fashions go and whose depths no one has sounded.

Silk mull is to be one of the dress materials for the coming season, not only for evening gowns, but also for almost any afternoon occasion. Silk mull is really strong and does not crush and will stand much wear. If the color is good and it is judiciously trimmed, one can keep such a dress all summer in fair condition. It does not crush or grow limp. By judicious trimming I mean that the trimming around the bottom should be something that can be removed for cleanness or else be black lace.

Next to silk mulls come the liberty silks and the satin twills. Both are printed in very pretty and even artistic designs. The colors are varied. The Lyons printed India silks are good value and are very useful. With a little lace and some ribbon one has a ladylike and serviceable gown. The young ladies seem to be in a hurry and black grounds, with all sorts of designs.

HENRIETTE HOUSSAU.

In the New Woman's Sphere

A SINGULAR case of attempted robbery occurred not long since. Two young women were riding in a cab near the dock of one of the great transatlantic steamers lines in New York. Wagons, street cars, pedestrians and carriages were mixed up in inextricable confusion. The two young women were richly and showily dressed. One of them, ungloved, displayed the fingers of each hand loaded to the knuckles with gorgeous rings. They were so numerous and they glittered so they gave the impression that the wearer had borrowed them from a jewelry shop in order to show them and herself off to the miscellaneous crowd at the steamer dock. The carriage containing the women was stopped by a blockade of vehicles. The beringed one rested her hands most complacently and admiringly in a position where they would be visible to all the world. Suddenly a boy of fifteen sprang at her with a large, open knife. He grabbed one of the hands and slashed the fingers across, cutting a tremendous gash. It is a horror to write and think of, but the young fiend was trying to cut her fingers off so he could get her rings. He was prevented before he finished the deed, but he came very near it. For the moment the sight of those gems, richer than anything he had ever seen, so close to him maddened him. A dreadful wretch? Oh, yes, of course. But what of the girl who made the tempting display merely to gratify her own vulgar vanity? For it is the extreme of vulgarity and imperfect breeding to display a load of valuable jewels outdoors in a miscellaneous herd of mortals, aside from the danger of it. To wear outdoors in a public crowd any garment or ornament that glaringly arrests attention is in the worst possible taste, and it is something no high bred woman ever does.

A certain woman is traipsing up and down the land lecturing on "Home is Woman's Place." Then why does not this woman stay there?

A disgruntled thinker says that man is a bundle of prejudices and woman a bundle of superstitions.

There is no shuffling of dodging in the attitude of President James of the Northwestern University at Evanston in the matter of coeducation. He comes out calmly and candidly in favor of it and says the American policy is to give woman as full opportunity as man for higher education. Then he calls attention to the necessity for two entirely separate and equally equipped sets of college buildings, where the sex line is drawn among students. He says it will be a long time ere the American people can afford to erect two such sets of buildings for every scholastic institution; then he adds, "Nor will such a duplication of educational facilities ever be justified by the fancied grills of coeducation." Let us not forget that President Edmund J. James, Ph. D., LL. D., of the Northwestern University is in favor of justice to women and says so.

Here is precisely what might be expected in a city like New York, whose mayor and superintendent of education distinctly discriminate against women: An order was issued that high school girls who wished to enter the training school for teachers in Brooklyn should be subjected to a physical examination, that it might be ascertained whether they were healthy enough to undertake the profession they proposed for themselves. And the physicians that were to examine them were to be men. Now, how does this strike the really enlightened portion of the American people, who are mostly outside of New York city?

An interesting discussion has been started on the question, "Shall wives forgive deserting husbands?" Here is the correct answer: "Let each deserted wife find out for certain whether her husband would forgive her and take her back in case she deserted him for awhile. Then, if she is dead sure he would, and if she still is fond enough of him to try him again, let her forgive him."

A tightly laced woman cannot stoop over to put on her own overshoes? Well, neither can a fat man. I have watched one try it.

Whenever you see the name of United States Senator Teller of Colorado, recall that he was nominated for his high office this time by a woman member of the legislature in a state where women vote for every officer, presidential electors included, and that the woman who did it is Hon. Alice M. Rubie.

Many women have a sort of warmed over tone in their voices when they endeavor to be polite and cordial to their friends and acquaintances.

The last national convention of the western labor unions and Western Federation of Miners at Denver passed a resolution indorsing woman suffrage and recommending its adoption in all the states. Now let us see what the eastern labor unions will do.

If you see a young lady sitting particularly erect, correct and graceful, do not infer from it that she is necessarily a physically trained "new girl" who carries herself perfectly. The young lady may be only trying to live up to a new corset.

ELIZA ARCADE CORNER.

A FASHIONABLE LECTURE.

"Don't Hurry or Worry" and How the Subject Was Discussed.

Eleven o'clock was the hour set for Mrs. Soule's lecture before the Hygienic association. At 11 o'clock nobody was in the room. Only the usher, Mrs. Oprey, hovered near the door to see that no one got into the yellow dream room without a ticket. Ten minutes past 11 a sprinkling of elegantly clad ladies moved through the lobby looking a little embarrassed because they were so early. Quarter past 11 three old ladies in black took seats up in the front of the hall, so they could hear. Twenty minutes past 11 other seats began to fill, acquaintances nodded to one another across the hall and the real entertainment began, as was manifest from the buzz of gentle conversation. Half past 11 the hall was



"DON'T HURRY OR WORRY."

half filled. Twenty minutes to 12 the ladies began to drop in frequently. Quarter to 12 the chairs were nearly filled and there proceeded the feminine interchange of seats and minds and getting settled. The lone woman who had orders to be ready at 12 with her report of the lecture for the afternoon paper was on needles, but no one else was.

Ten minutes to 12 Mrs. Ermine and Mrs. Milyun gravely mounted the platform.

"Oh, there's Mrs. Milyun! What's she going on the grand stand for?" whispered a lively lady to her neighbor.

Mrs. Ermine stood up and said, "We will first hear from Mrs. Romboli, who will whistle for us a little tune or two."

Then Mrs. Ermine slipped down from the "grand stand," leaving only Mrs. Romboli, Mrs. Milyun and the lecturer to occupy it. Mrs. Romboli whistled very prettily. When she finished, the ladies looked at one another, said "O-h-h!" "A-h-h!" and clapped their hands softly for her to do it some more, which she kindly did.

By that time it was 12 o'clock. The newspaper woman left even before Mrs. Romboli began to warble and faked up a report for her paper. She had to do so or lose her assignment, and she was a space writer. Ten minutes after the lecture, according to schedule time, should have ended Mrs. Milyun, a leathery looking little old lady in black, rose briskly, cleared her throat and said:

"Ladies, I have been requested by Mrs. Ermine to introduce the lecturer. I know the ladies are very busy and the audience is restless, but at the close of the lecture Mrs. Romboli will give us another little whistle or two, and I hope the ladies will kindly stay till all is finished. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Mrs. Bowful, who will speak to us on—hum—er—the subject announced on the programme. Ladies, Mrs. Bowful, who comes to us highly commended."

Now, Mrs. Soule was a lady much better and more favorably known in the land than Mrs. Milyun, but Mrs. Milyun spoke the words "very highly commended" exactly as if she had been describing an animal at a county fair. If Mrs. Soule had her own thoughts, she would not let her countenance express them, thereby giving her audience an object lesson in that self control on which she lectured.

"Mind Building" was her theme. "She told them how they could begin at any time and build new and improved brain cells. 'Above all,' said Mrs. Soule, 'don't hurry and don't worry. Calmly concentrate down within yourselves and build new and orderly thought habits. You express outwardly exactly the result of your thought habits in the past. You look like your thoughts.'"

Here leathery little old Mrs. Milyun looked as though she didn't need any making over as to appearance, however the rest might be hit, also as though she needed nothing more in the way of orderly and exact thought habits. Mrs. Soule spoke perhaps three-quarters of an hour. But long as she came to her closing advice, "Don't worry and don't hurry," the ladies in the audience began to act as if they had the running of the planet in their minds and it would wrabble in its orbit and spill if they did not get out of the hall. The promptness they left off at the first end of the lecture they put at the last end. Before and while Mrs. Romboli whistled they rustled out by twos and threes and down, murmuring:

"Oh, wasn't it lovely?"

—ELEANOR CLARK.

The New White House

For the second time in a quarter of a century the White House, the historic home of the presidents of the United States, has undergone radical changes in its arrangements. President Arthur during his residence in the executive mansion made extensive interior alterations, but President Roosevelt has gone a little further and has made some exterior changes that add greatly to the convenience of the building when large receptions are to be held.

Since the rejuvenated building was formally opened on New Year's day



MANTLEPIECE IN STATE DINING ROOM.

and the public has had an opportunity to inspect the consensus of opinion, especially from those familiar with the former appearance, seems to be that the whole scheme of improvement reflects credit on President Roosevelt and his wife.

As soon as congress adjourned last July an army of workmen invaded the mansion and since that time have been laboring night and day to make the changes suggested by the president and the architect, Mr. McKim.

As one approaches the White House, it will be observed that the conservatory, formerly at the west of the building, has disappeared, and in its place an open esplanade extending to the newly erected executive office, opposite the state, war and navy building. To the east is a similar open gallery, beneath which is the new public entrance and exit for use on state occasions.

This addition is a sort of east wing, 70 feet long and only one story high, and balances the business office and race on the west side. All guests at formal entertainments must pass through it, leaving their hats and wraps on the way. Then they pass through a portion of the basement of the mansion to reach the flight of stairs that leads to the main floor. As he enters this cloakroom, or social annex, as it has been called, he finds himself in an enormously long hallway, on either side of which is a series of rooms, 2,417 in number, each with a



MAIN STAIRWAY LEADING TO PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE APARTMENTS.

part of counter in front. Here servants will be in attendance to check the outer garments of the president's guests. This annex cost \$75,000 and relieves the mansion proper of the most bothersome feature of entertaining. No longer is there a wild scramble for seats and coats, with losses and exchanges of garments. Everything goes like clockwork. This room employs about twenty attendants at large functions.

The annex is in a certain sense a restoration, inasmuch as its place was oc-

cupied many years ago by a similar building of one story which formed a sort of east wing to the White House. It was only about half the length of the new one, however.

These wings were originally built in Jefferson's time, and the one on the east was given up to servants' quarters, while that on the west was used as a stable. The addition on the east was torn down in Grant's time; the other still remains and affords a passageway through which the president reaches his business office. It is intended to use the roof of the new annex as a roof garden. It has a noble porte cochere, facing eastward, with a line row of pillars. The whole is painted a brilliant white to match the mansion proper.

From this annex the guests pass along the basement corridor, which is now transformed into an art gallery, containing the portraits of the present and former mistresses of the White House. There are retiring rooms for women and smoking rooms for men.

The main floor is reached by a broad stone stairway which opens midway between the east room and the grand vestibule at the north front. Four large pillars, with open spaces between, afford an unobstructed view from the vestibule of the red, blue and green parlors. These pillars replace the opalescent screen which formerly divided the public from the private apartments.

The red parlor is the living room downstairs for the president and his family on semi-official occasions. It is there that the guests assemble for state dinners and where the members of the diplomatic corps congregate at state functions prior to their formal presentation to the president.

Adjoining this room is the blue parlor, where all the functions of state are held. It is there that the president stands to receive his guests from foreign countries when they present their credentials or letters of recall. Next comes the green parlor. This is regarded as a sort of antechamber or overflow for the blue parlor when that room is crowded. These three rooms have been renovated and redecorated in accordance with the colors by which they are designated. It would require



MAIN CORRIDOR.

an expert to do full justice to the rich materials employed in their artistic decoration.

The great east room has undergone a complete change. The somber hues of old gold and bronze have given place to a bright gold and white effect. The historical paintings of George Washington, Martha Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln have been transferred to some other part of the mansion, and the walls are destitute of anything beyond the fine work of the decorators. Three low hanging crystal chandeliers give the room a long, narrow appearance, when in fact it is almost a complete square.

But it is in the state dining room in the west wing of the building that the most pronounced changes on the main floor have been made. The room has been enlarged to take in the full width of the wide corridor which formerly divided the vestibule from the state apartments. There is now accommodation for 100 guests at table, where formerly it was crowded when fifty sat down. The private dining room is opposite the state dining room to the north. It is finished in rich mahogany.

The second floor has been converted into a commodious suit of living apartments of ten sleeping rooms and five bathrooms. The main stairway is located in what were formerly the hall and stairway which led up to the president's office rooms before the remodeling process began. At the foot of the stairway is an iron sliding gateway which renders the upper floor strictly private.

Thus has the historic old executive mansion been rejuvenated and modernized. What was an antiquated and rambling old affair, half office, half residence, has been transformed into a spacious, splendidly appointed official and private residence, in which the president and his family can have privacy and comfort and in which the nation's guests may be fittingly received and entertained.

BARON VON STERNBURG.
 Kaiser's Representative Was Born and Bred an Englishman.
 Baron Speck von Sternburg, who came to this country to conduct the German emperor's share in the Venezuelan negotiations, is the first representative of Germany at Washington to have an American wife. Under an old German rule any diplomat who married a foreigner was excluded from service in his wife's country. When Prince von Hohenlohe was chancellor of the empire, he modified this rule.

Baroness von Sternburg, who accompanied her husband to this country, is the daughter of Charles Langham, a wealthy mine owner of Idaho, and a niece of Arthur Langham of Louisville. Her health failed, and she was sent to Europe in the hope of recuperating.



BARON SPECK VON STERNBURG.

On the steamship she met Baron von Sternburg, and an attachment sprang up which culminated in their marriage in London in December, 1900.

Baron von Sternburg was born in Leeds, England, where his father was engaged in business. The elder von Sternburg had become a naturalized British subject and had married an Englishwoman. The future diplomat was therefore brought up as an English boy and never saw Germany until he was old enough to be sent to school. His adoption of Germany as his country came about by his falling heir to the headship of his family and their estates through the death of all the intervening heirs.

His first connection with the diplomatic service was in 1890, when he came to this country as military attaché of the German legation. Subsequently he was sent to Peking, where he acted as charge d'affaires during the China-Japan war. In 1897 he returned to the United States as first secretary of the German embassy. Three years ago the baron was appointed consul general of Germany at Calcutta, a position he held until he came here on his present mission.

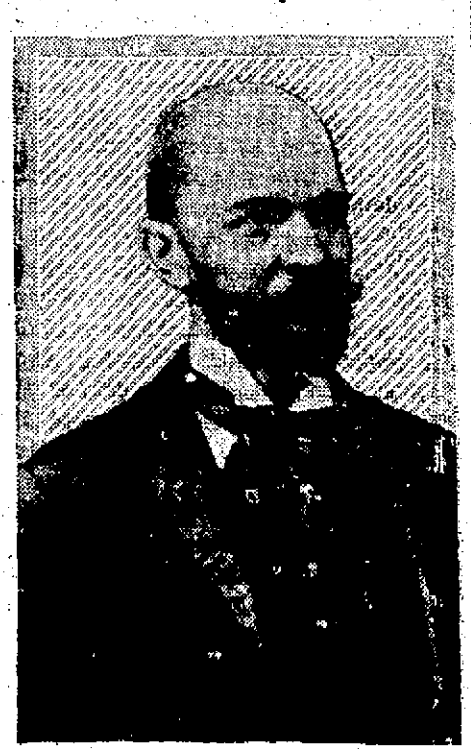
Baron von Sternburg is an intimate personal friend of President Roosevelt, and in the days before the Spanish war, when both held other official positions in Washington, they were frequently together in hunting and tramping expeditions.

GOLDEN IMAGE OF IKON.

How It Will Figure at the Wedding of Mlle. Desplanques.

A pretty feature of the forthcoming wedding at the Russian embassy, Washington, of Mlle. Irene Desplanques, a member of the Russian ambassador's household, and M. Alexander Pavlov, Russian minister to Korea, will be the presence of a royal page clad in white satin bearing upon a silk cushion the golden image, the "Ikon," which is in every room of a Russian home.

M. Pavlov, who has just arrived at the national capital, brought with him his wedding gift, a magnificent collar of diamonds which clasps in front with



M. ALEXANDER PAVLOV.

a device in rubies. This will be worn by the bride on her wedding day. The wedding gown came from Paris and is of white satin brocaded in cloth of gold effect. It is made with a court train, over which falls from the shoulders a superb mantle of lace.

The other wedding gifts from relatives in Europe have been sent direct to Korea, where M. Pavlov will take his bride after a brief honeymoon trip to Niagara falls.

OUR SEA PROTECTION
 WHY THE NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES CAME INTO BEING.

Organized on Plan of Similar Societies in Europe—Object to Arouse Public Sentiment For a Patriotic Purpose.

The Navy League of the United States, which has just been organized in New York, has for its object the education of the citizens of this great nation to the needs of a strong sea force and its value as a peace protector and to arouse national interest in the movement for a greater navy for Uncle Sam.

The society is modeled upon similar bodies in Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and France. These European nations have had navy leagues for many years. They are always nonpartisan in character and were created for the patriotic purpose of keeping the people of those nations informed as to the true condition of their several naval armaments.

In the foreign societies it has been the aim to tell the absolute truth, and no disguise is made of the strength or weakness of the naval equipment. Under the auspices of these naval leagues lectures are given, literature is constantly distributed, and in England and Germany a monthly journal is sent to every member of the organization.

The British league was started in 1892 and at the end of ten years has 1,000 branches in all parts of the British empire, with a membership of over 2,000,000, each member paying 4 shillings annually for the support of the publications and the cost of collecting material for dissemination.

The United States league starts out under the best of auspices and will doubtless soon equal its British rival. Benjamin F. Tracy, secretary of the navy in Harrison's cabinet, is its president, and William McAdoo, the vice president, was assistant secretary of the navy during Cleveland's administration. The new league is organized under the laws of the state of New York, and its headquarters will be in the city of New York as the proper place to unify the policy of all sections. The annual dues will be placed at \$1, which will entitle the member to all the printed matter issued by the society.

The organizers of the league expect to interest all classes of people, just as



BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

has been done in England and Germany, to the necessity of a strong navy as a safeguard. It is hoped to unify this sentiment and thus perform a great public service. While the English and German models are excellent, they will be improved upon. The movement is wholly national, and its energies will not be divided.

Vice President McAdoo has studied the navy leagues abroad and is a firm believer in the efficacy of their work. From the first he has favored the introduction of the idea on this side of the ocean. Speaking of the movement, Mr. McAdoo said he believed it would be a good thing for the country, because it is an endeavor to create and instruct an intelligent public opinion on naval matters, with the idea of increasing our naval strength, or, in other words, to combat and overcome indifference and shed light on the actual facts of the naval situation so as to prevent a fatal complacency regarding what we already have.

One bond of union between the members will be the monthly publication, which will contain a great deal of matter relating to the naval service. The league aims to be thoroughly independent and patriotic. The strong links in the navy it will try to make stronger and to strengthen the weak ones wherever found.

Benjamin F. Tracy, the president of the Navy League of the United States, is a native of Owego, N. Y., and is a jurist and statesman of high repute. He is a veteran of the civil war, going to the front as colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth New York volunteers, which he raised. He also raised the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh regiment. He received a medal of honor for gallantry in battle and was breveted brigadier general. He has been a justice of the New York court of appeals, secretary of the navy, and was a member of the commission that drew up the charter of Greater New York. Judge Tracy is in his seventy-third year.

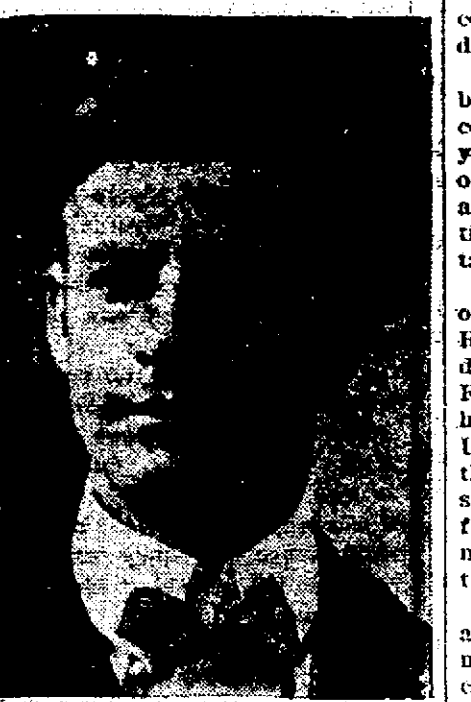
Now that the movement is launched a quickening of public sentiment may be looked for that will result in a few years in an American navy that will be able to cope with any that sails the seas; not for the purpose of aggression, however, but to protect Uncle Sam's subjects wherever they may be.

HOBSON OF THE MERRIMAC
 Why the Spanish War Hero Resigned From the Navy.

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, whose recent resignation of his commission in the United States navy caused something of a sensation in naval circles, sprang from obscurity to national fame by sinking the collier Merrimac in the month of Santiago harbor during the Spanish war.

After his release from prison Captain Hobson was engaged in raising the Spanish warship Maria Theresa, and the work under the fierce sun of the tropics first caused the eye weakness which is the cause assigned by Captain Hobson for his resignation from the navy.

From Cuba Captain Hobson went to Hongkong to superintend the recon-



RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON.

struction of some of the ships that Admiral Dewey sent to the bottom of Manila bay. Later he went to the Philippines to superintend the work of naval construction at Cavite. Here his eye trouble became so acute that he entered the hospital at Manila. A board of surgeons examined him, and he was ordered home.

Since that time he has performed little if any active work in the navy department. He was assigned to the position at Buffalo in connection with the naval exhibit, and after that closed he was sent to the Charleston fair.

Naval Constructor Hobson has been seeking retirement for two years. He had the rank of captain on the pay roll and his pay was \$4,200 per year. Had he been retired he would have drawn three-fourths pay for life. He complained that his eyes were weak, and at his request two retiring boards examined him. Both reported that he was fit for service.

He then had a bill introduced in congress providing for his retirement. This plan was also defeated, for about that time it is said that Hobson had developed political aspirations and made it known that he proposed to run for congress from one of the Alabama districts. This killed his hopes of being placed on the retired list by special act of congress.

VALOR TYPIFIED IN BRONZE

Sculptor Ruckstuhl's "Apotheosis of the Confederacy."

"An Apotheosis of the Confederacy," the bronze group ordered by the Daughters of the Confederacy for presentation to the city of Baltimore and which has just been completed by the casters, was designed by F. W. Ruckstuhl, the sculptor, and has attracted much attention among sculptors and artists.

The group is nine feet high and weighs 5,200 pounds. It will be placed



"APOTHEOSIS OF THE CONFEDERACY."

In the center of the raised promenade of Mount Royal avenue, leading to Druid Hill park, Baltimore.

The group is designed as an apotheosis of the Confederacy, typifying valor, suffering and patience and suggesting the heroic role played by the southern women. The group represents a dying soldier, with a touch of sadness on his face. Fame supports him, holding aloft a crown she is to place upon his head.

MARDI GRAS REVEALS
 NEW ORLEANS' MERRY PRE-LENTEN FESTIVAL SEASON.

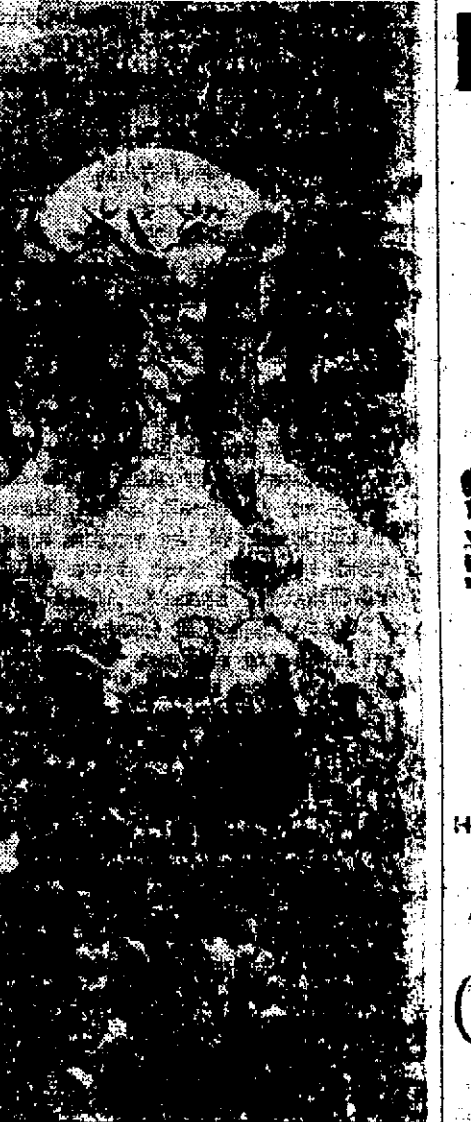
How the Carnival Has Changed During the Past Fifty Years—The Street Pageantry and Gorgeous Balls—How It Is Maintained.

This year's Mardi Gras, New Orleans' great midwinter festival, promises to eclipse all previous carnivals in the beauty and gorgeousness of its street pageants and in the social festivities which always precede the Lenten season. Within half a century Mardi Gras has changed from a day of indiscriminate masking, when the people of the old half French, half Spanish city indulged in a huge sort of open air masquerade ball, into a permanent annual festival extending over a period of several days and unequaled on this continent as a picturesque and unique display.

Practically it is the same as formerly, but if the celebration of this year is compared with that of half a dozen years ago it will be noticed that not only are the pageants more numerous and more elaborate, but the whole festival has been systematized as to details and arrangements.

While there are parades by several organizations the pageants of King Rex on the afternoon of Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 24, and that of the Mystic Krewe of Comus in the evening have heretofore been the most elaborate. Upward of twenty floats are in each of the parades and each year represent some new fancy. Directly after the festivities are over the committee meet and outline the plans for that of the year to follow.

And then the Mardi Gras balls. To all the citizens of New Orleans and many of the visitors these are the crowning glory of the season of merriment. There will be fifteen this year, the social season having opened on Jan. 6 with the grand ball of the Twelfth Night Revelers. The culmina-



ONE OF THE FLOATS.

tion will come with the pageant of Rex, king of the carnival, and his ball at the carnival palace in the evening, and the ball of the Mystic Krewe of Comus at the French Opera House.

Noticeable among the visitors to the Mardi Gras this year will be Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president of the United States. She will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Illeney. Mr. Illeney served with the rough riders in Cuba and is the president's personal friend. The Illeneys have leased a fine residence for the carnival and will entertain lavishly in Miss Roosevelt's honor.

Miss Roosevelt has received invitations from all the prominent carnival societies and to receptions and parades of the various merry monarchs who will hold brief sway while she is in the city. Had her father granted his permission she would doubtless have been chosen queen of the carnival.

The New Orleans carnival parades date back to 1827, but not until ten years later was the first organized street parade of maskers given, and not until the night of Mardi Gras, 1837, did the Mystic Krewe of Comus appear—moving upon vans or cars and representing the demon actors in "Paradise Lost."

This was the first of the several grand scenic displays which now occur yearly, the parades being followed by magnificent tabernacled balls.

The enormous expense is evident. In one display alone where several societies combined in one grand pageant there were nearly a hundred floats bearing tableaux, with a thousand richly dressed characters and as many horses, all brilliantly illuminated by a multitude of torches and oceans of colored fire.

Such is the New Orleans Mardi Gras, which reaches its highest tide on the Monday and Tuesday preceding Ash Wednesday, which this year falls on Feb. 25. These two days are legal holidays in Louisiana, and every one celebrates. Ash Wednesday finds the city with its festive finery stowed away and the Lenten atmosphere of sackcloth and ashes enshrouding the scene of revelry.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.
 WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.
 A Guide for Visitors and Members.

ONE LIST, NO. 1, L. E. L.

Meets at Hall, Police Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

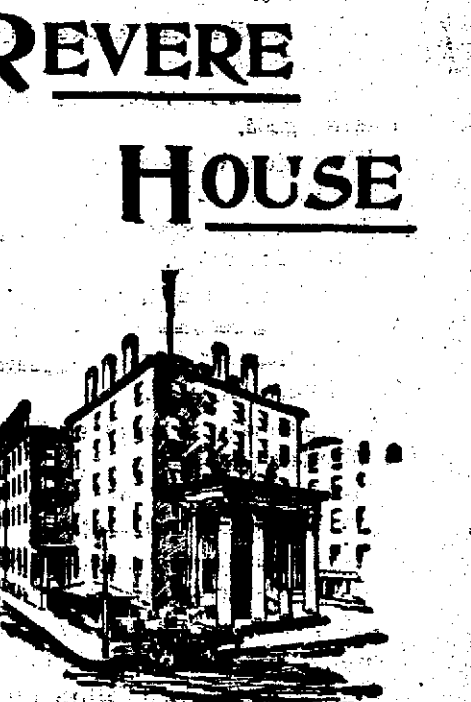
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Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

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